GERMAN POLAR EXPEDITION.

Lite in the Frozen Regions.

The Log of the Hanss-Ice-Bound-Complete Loss-Frigid Zone-Christmas-New Year-Terrible Sufferings-Making for Land-Oceanland-Homeward Trip-Officers and Crew-Discipline-Arrival of the Germania-Northern Course-Results of the Expedition.

BERLIN, Sept. 16, 1870. By reference to the NEW YORK HERALD of June 30 1860, it will be seen that more than fifteen months have passed since the vessels of the second German Polar expedition, the steamer Germania, Captain Koldewey, and the transport and coal schooler Hansa, Captain Hegemann, started from Bremerhaven on their perilous journey anitd the good wishes of King William and his suite and the assembled multitude. The last news from the Hansa was brought by the steamer Beehive, which had

After an absence of 443 days the officers and crew of the Hansz-fourteen in number-have returned, though without their vessel, she having been wrecked and broken up by the ice. From the log of the ves-sel it appears that after she had spoken the Germania, on the 20th of July, 1-69, for the last time, her course was due north, in compliance with the matractions, of Dr. Peterman. The first attempt to penetrate the ice resulted in a failure. August 10 a second attempt was made in latitude 74 46 north and longitude 10 25 west. August 24 they were only twenty-four miles from the coast. With the boat they approached eight miles further, but though only mxteen miles east of Besbrow Island could discover no open water by which to reach and proceed along the coast. Being so near the land, the captain trusted that the winds might break the ice; but a storm which blew a few days afterwards had no other effect than making the vesses drift to the southeast.

September ? (says the log) open water was visible to westward; the sea was rough and seemed to ex send to the coast. We were separated from it by a large ic. field and could see equally large ones north and south; but we still hoped to find a chanmet by which to reach the open strip along the coast,

September 9, in the morning, severe gale blowing from northwest, setting the ice in motion and piling it up. When the gale abated, towards moon, we were drifting, with barely room enough for steering. and often in danger from the ice. Very little water is seen-not sufficient for the vessel to move in. No perceptible change in the ice fields, but weather tarning very cold, so that, September 14, a crust of ice several inches thick has formed around the vessei. We are now enclosed by ice on all sides; it is packed tignify against the vessel and the chances of an exit are getting quite quebtful. September 19, completely frozen in; posilion la . 73 deg. 6 mm. north, 19 deg. 18 mm. west. The ice around the vessel was very thick. We re-mained in this position until October 19, on the morning of which, during a snow storm and shif north-easter, enauging into a gale, the ice in our landed). ate neighborhood began to move, breaking up that around the ship and placing us in great danger. At intervals, when the noise and crashing of the ice ceased, we could observe large pieces breaking off from our seeffeld and drifting away. About noon of the 1sth October the drift, piled up very high, broke the freshice, about four inches thick, on our starboard and pressed against the vessel. The forward past of the yessel was considerably lifted and crowded by the ice. At one o'clock P. M. the seams of the deck planks began to open, though the ship seemed yet tight. But soon after she rose again, sorely pressed by the ice, total she was about fourteen feet above her former level. From this posttion and lying over to starboard she partly slid into open water, but got fast on the ice below, remaining in a slanting direction.

On trying the pumps we found eleven inches, soon after twelve inches; worked hard for several hours until we had gained upon the water. At seven P. M. left off for ten minutes to take some food; then found two feet six mehes water in the hold; at more o'clock the wind and snow ceased, the sky olgared up and the temperature sunk to twenty degrees (Reaumuri below zero.

We worked all night at the pumps, until in the morning, stx o'clock of the 20th, but the water freezing more and more, and not being able to discover e leak, we had to give it up. The water was niready in the cabin and to all appearances she had broken her keel.

We saved whatever could be of use to us, though boxes, collections, &c. October 22, cut down the masts, saved a large portion of the rigging and tried to hold the vessel by anchors on the ice. In the evening we had to stip anchors and cables, as the heaving of the versei, threatened to break or that part of the ree on which we had slowed the provisions. On the morning of the 25d, at two o'clock, she went down. The large boat, what stood tree on deck, kept affoat after she had sonk; we had proviously carried the other two boats of the lee.

The Hansa went down in latitude to 50 north and longitude 21 west. Liverpool coust was but four miles distant. We could plainly see the chiffs and hills, also Galloway Bay and Giasgow island, but no mails, also Galloway Bay and Gas-gow islame, but no channel leading through the ladyrinth of ice. With the loss of the vessel closed lie are act of our arctic expedition (June 15—October 19, 127 days). October 20, saw the fourteen men of the Harsa-stemming on a vast ice desert near the stuff they had saved. Their position was rather serious, stid they counted upon the drill of the ice to the south, which night bring them in the course of nine months to regions where there was a channe of being rescued. This calculation proved correct, for indeed they were saved on June 13, 1870, two hundred and thurs seven days after their shipwreek. This we age on the east coast of Greenland is an event winch will form an important page of the record of poar expeditions. A rull description of it will appear hereafter when the different logs are carefully computed and compiled.

Life on The ICE. On an leefeld, some falls

On an located, seven tables in circumference, they constructed a said from coat, plenty of which had been taken from the Habis as early as september. In this bouse, twenty her long by fourteen which and four and a full led leght at the safes, and six fest in the centre, roofed by spais and plants. They are their many mabs for the first time, October 20.

Frozisions and closhing had been saved in sufficient quantity also the cooking alove. Fuel was increased by the abosts and other portions of the ship; but all scientale instruments, zoological and other collections, drawings, plotographs, ac., ac., had been lost, theece, how could have ten as have needed as a basis and the matter which a way or stand, and when could have been done with them a between the boats, where every square help of room was of the utmost simperfance. In respect to regularity, watering and distribution of work, the fife in this boase was much like it had been on board. The hag of the North German Band was fastened on a

was of the utmost apportance. In respect to regularity, watening and discribution of work the fife in this bosse was much like it had been on board. The flag of the North German Bund was fastened on a high pole. Waving over them through their views stindes, it was finally brought back in safety and deposited with the committee at bremen.

The average temperature was 22 deg. (Reammur) below the freezing point. A few times it rememe 25 deg., and the severest cold was 28 deg. The beavy fur closas ware used as covers only. In clear weather the coast was always visible. The hermismow and then received vesits from poler bears and white foxes. They came doubtees from the land, but for human beings is was act to at impossibility to reach fit. It might may been attempted with immense efforts and dangers, but only by leaving behind provisions and bans, the only mens of salvation. The drift southward was numericapted. At the close of becember they found themselves in latitude 63 deg. Christmas was received a deg. south of where the human went down. One of the logs speaks of it in the following way:—

Let rained to-day. While some of use were promenading on the feet the mates part orgether a Caristmas tree, inserting brushes from a broom thip a pole. A piece of wax taper furnished the captais with a knapsack and a pistol hotser of their own manufacture. Other presents were distributed. Some bottles of port wine were opened, and old newspapers which had served as wrappers were read with much interest. Should this even be on fast Christmas we have kept it in fair style; but should we be spared we will commemorate the next one in greater style.

greater siyle.

NEW YEAR
greeted the voyagers rather unfriendly; the most dangerous month to them was January. On the 2d they were in 67 47 north latitude and 31 of west longitude, close to the coast, near a day which they called the Bay or ferror. One of the logs speaking of that day says:—A sudden rumbing noise frightened us in a dark storny mant; we an rushed outside, not knowing what it meant, Deep anow all around, complete obscurity and the howing of the

wind, we could do nothing but ite down again in the narrow passage of our shed and listen to the dismal sounds proceeding from the loc as if pressed together and grating over a ledge of rooks. We were certainly in great danger. The weather kept growing worse, and without undressing we anxiously waited for daylight. Towards ten A. M., the wind and showdrift having somewhat abated, a few went to look for the place once occupied by the Hansa. About two hundred steps from the house we discovered, to our great terror, eragy lee piled up high and forming the limit of our field, which, as far as we could see, was broken up in every direction. The oxly objects distinguishable in the intense snow storm are fragments of our ice field; the piece on which we are is, as yet, the largest, but it may also be shivered era long. We put some bread in our knapsacks ready to dee for life, though the snow lies so deep that one is buried in it at every step and apt to run headlong to destruction.

TERRIBLE SUPPERINGS.

Such and similar scenes were not unfrequent after this day; the worst night was that from the 11th to the 12th of January. We were threatened with the loss of our boats. Dividing into two parties, we took leave of each other, ready to go down with our last chance—the boats. The lig boat had long been abandoned. Our faces were covered with a crust of ice, which we had to remove with a kin form order to be able to eat. The fine show penetrated our clothes, our limes were frozen, and soure of the logs could no longer be written up, owing to frost-bitten hands.

Our toe field was now so far broken up that we mad to leave the house, January 14, and take for divenignts to the boats which we had covered in. A new house, fourteen by eight feet, was constructed from the fragments of the old, using snow instead of mortar. It was committed annary 19, but sheltered six of us only; the others remained over night in the small galley and in the boats. In this way we spect 108 days, up to May 7. Our great heldwas now reduced to a sma

were so closely beset by these colossal mountains that apparently we were at the lowest spot of a deep valley.

Manny for the Land.

May 7, in 61 deg. 12 min. north faithide and 42 deg. west longitude. We left our little isle of fee, we knew that the southers point of Green and and Cape Farewell, with its constant storms, could not be far distant. It took only four hours to set our boats affect and distribute a crew to each. Captain diegemann managed the flowe, the first mate (bideoprindt) the Besmarck, and the Second mare (Bade) the King William. With three hearty obsers we started ander sail, but wore stopped after forty-eight hours by jet intervening between its and the coast. The boats had to be drawn over it, and we worked from May 10 until june 4, making twenty-live days, during which we had but had rations, and suffered mach from fatigue. It required an entire day to move a boat 500 steps: we find to warm our food over alcohol lamps, and as we became show blind and our eyeptasses had been lest, we supplied them by taking the glasses out of the actronomical instruments. June 4 we reached the land, in oil deg, north lathende; it was the accept island blintink. We camped on the tee and eciderated whitstantide. From the state to the lath of dine we kept in our three boats along the coast, which showed but lew signs of regetation.

Green as the missionaries of Friedfichskant, Kerds, Harik and Gericke. The nows of our extraorlinary, see trip soon supered mang the Esquiniant, who came to welcome us. We received at Lear hands and from the two missionaries of Friedfichskant, Kerds, Harik and Gericke. The nows of our extraorlinary, see trip soon supered among the Esquiniant, who came to welcome us. We received at Lear hands and from the two missionaries the very best treatment and rood. June 16, the summers are our extraorlinary, see trip soon supered mong the Esquiniary who came to welcome us. We received at Lear hands and from the two missionaries the very best treatment and rood. June 16, the summers and root c

Spinder.

THE HOMEWARD TRIP.

Having sent a measurger to Julianshaab and obtamed percursation to sail with the Constance, we left the boats of the Hansa, which had so faithfully served us. June 22, and arrived September 1 in Copenhagen. To our duter surprise we near from the Danish pilot the first news of the great war, and, to our intense sauxification, of German victories.

of the Rausa were:—Captain, Hegemain: first officer, thicobrand; second officer, Bane; doctor of philosophy, Laube, of the Polytechnical Academy of Vienna; doctor of medicine, Backholz, of the Greiswald University; carpenter, Bowe, and seven saflors

emia; doctor of medicine, Bucknoiz, of the Greifswaid University; carpenter, Bowe, and seven saflors
and a cook.

The captula speaks in the highest terms of the
discipline of the map, who never gave him, even
under the most trying circumstances, the least reason for complaint.

The second vessel of the Polar expedition,
The second vessel of the Polar expedition,
Arrived a rew days afterwards, september 11, safely
in Bremerhaven. Captain Kolderray has reported to
the president of the committee, Mr. Moste, that they
spoke the harsa July 20, tole, for the last time. The
terminals reached, August 5, in 74 deg. 32 min,
north latinged and 18 deg. 30 hm, west tongitude,
the east coast of Greenland, and went as high as 75
deg. 31 min, where they were harred by the ice,
september 21, were frozen in and overwinteredsin a
bey of sablue leand. The greatest coid was 32 deg,
being zero. On expeditions indee in sieighs discovcred coal. In the apring of the current year went
again on sieighs as far as 77 deg. 1 min, north lattice and 18 deg. west longitude. Deep snow intertered with the exploration of the interior. Astronomical observations were made, also measurements
of degrees. July 11.—The support free from ice. In
a trip by boat to the Clavering Island they found a
descrede Exquirmax village, numerous huts and
graves.

NORTHERN COURSE.

Towards the close of July another attempt was

graves.

NORTHERN COURSE.

Towards the close of July another attempt was male to gain to the north. Reached 15 deg. 24 mm., and were slopped by hey barriers.

Angust 6.—Having steamed southward, discovered, to 73 deg. 13 mm., a strant, which was fellowed for soventy-two miles in a westerly direction. Our position was twenty-six degrees west longitude. Temperature of the water four degrees, Reaumur; of atmosphere ten degrees, Reaumur. We found numerous keebergs, some 4,000 feet high; chunded a mountain 7,000 feet high, and saw many glacters and mountains fur-

ten degrees, Keamaur. We tound municious icebergs, some 4,000 feet high, and saw many glaciers and mountains further in the interior, which, on measurement, were found to be 14.000 feet high. There was a fair vegenation—berries, birch, willow, Alpine brashes and moes—herds of rehinder, mark oxon, polar hares, snow hens and other towi.

August 15.—Our further progress met with an obstacic caused by the ureakage of our steam boier. The senson being well advanced we resolved to return, though we had as undant provisions yet to has a year and thirty tons of coal. The pack ice was loose near the land, but denser outside. We weathered a severe storm while in the ice.

August 24.—Out ont of itm seventy-liwo degrees north hattude and fourtion degrees west longitude. We obtained soundings at 1,200 fathoms, and often tried the deep lend. Our course was between ice-land and the Farce and Shetland Islands. Saw no vessels until reaching the month of the Jander; met here the German moutors, and took plut to Bremstrawen. Mach sclentaic maternat on board the Germania and all hands well.

Substance of the Expedition.

Substance, what was formerly doubted, that Greutland east oost can be approached by steamsing in the lattice. In the second place the said coust has been explicted or a distance of seventies of the expeditions, so far as the same can be determined, the handing of the Germania in Greenland has semoustrased, what was formerly doubted, that Greutland east oost can be approached by steamsing in the lattice. In the second place the said coust has been explored for a distance of seventies of degrees, the ranginy examined and astronomically fixed, or a least its pestion corrected from seventy-interest to seventy-seven degrees by the Germania. The possibility of a intering in the point region of these greenland, and not not only seventy and on the seventy-seven degrees by the Germania. The possibility of a intering in the point region of the second polace of seventy-seven degrees by the Germania. The possibility of a inte important forms nave been obtained concerning an approach to me bole by water, or in sleighs, and it has been a refered ceriain that no practicable coast rome of the supposed extent calls. A large part of the interior of Greenland has been explored, infland manutains have been measured, straits discovered, which taght possibly afford a passage through Greenland to Ba da's Bay. Considerable material has been gailed for botanical and geological someter, no less than for the foest! form and famina, immunich as the expedition brings back large collections of destrities and perfuscions. The magnetic observations of destrities and perfuscions. The magnetic observations form a rich material, illustrating times of Sab da, made in 132?. An attempt to measure a degree from Pendituan Island across the ice was quite successful. Daily observations of the rice gas evaluable information respecting the field wave of the folar sea. The necessary links between the materiorological observation at Balint's Bay, on the one cand, and Nowh Spinzbergen on the other, have been supplied. The winter was usefully occupied in valuable physical and astronomical conservations, ricel by the most superior instruments. Finally, the calconfological science was benefited by deep soundings from eventy-live degrees north latitude along the coast. Deep sea temperature was ascritined between lociand and the Faroes, as highly important for the horizontal and vertical structure of the Gulf Structure.

Fatal Result-Landlord Censured. Bernard Meckent, of No. 435 East Fifty-eighth street, is owner or agent of the premises No. 727 street, is owner or agent of the premises No. 727 Washington street, one of the front grafings of which has long been in an ansafe condition. Mr. Merkent has often been indided to have the grating repaired and made secure, but omitted doing so. Seven or eight days ago a Mrs. Puelan was standing on the grating, when it gave way and precipitated her into the ceilar, causing dijaries which resulted in a premature birth. Vesteroay afternoon Coroner Frynn beid as inquest over the remains of the infant, and in their verdet the jury censured the landlord (Mr. Meckent) or owner of the above named premises for leaving the grating in such a dangerous condition.

AN OBJECTION IN COURT.—An old German farmer, named Peter Mock, at a litte court day at Grayson, Kr., was a party in a suit in which a jury was empaneticel. The indige asked Peter if he objected to any one on the jury. "You," said Peter, earnessly, "Tobjects ter Pill Franklin." "Why, Bill Franklin is not on the jury," said the Judge. "Vell, I don't care a tam, Simdae: I objects to Pill Franklin enyway; he's meading mit mine pisness all der time." His objection conduct to considered under the orceumstances. "Bill Franklip" was the counsel on the opposite side. AN OBJECTION IN COURT. -- An old German farmer,

THE COURTS.

Admiralty Cases -Arrest of Spanish Counterfeiters-the Russian Counterfeiting Case-More Erie Litigation-The McCall Homicide Case-Miscellansons Business in the

Court of General Sessions.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-IN ADMIRALITY. The Collision Between the Lady Ellen and

the Steamer Norwalk. George W. Wilson and others, owners steamboat Norwaik, have brought suit in the United States District Court against the schooner Lady Eilen to recover \$5,000 damages for injuries suntained by the Norwaik on account of the collision in the East river, which occurred some short time ago. John H. Allen and others, owners of the Lady Eilen, have brought a counter suit in the same court against the Norwaik to recover \$1,500 for damages sustained by the same collision, and both suits are being tried now before Judge Eistenford in the nature of a cross-suit, file same testimony being used as that previously taken at the inquest held at Port Hamilton, and which was published at at longth in the Herald. The hearing will be continued on Tuesday next. steamboat Norwalk, have brought suit in the United

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Arrest of Alleged Spaulsh Counterfeiters.

Before Commissioner Betts.
Colonel Whitley, chief desective, acting on a warrant handed to, him by the United States Marshall proceeded yesterday with a couple of officers on rested two Spaniards named Edward Garcia and Manuel Auburney. The warrant, which was issued Manuel Auburney. The warrant, which was issued by a United States Commissioner at Brownsystle, Texas, charged that the defendants had been carrying on the business of counterfeiters at several places in Texas, but had clande-tinely left the State better their arrest had been effected. On secreting a trunk belonging to the ac-used a quantity of sparious gold Mexican and English coins (eagles and sovereigns) were found, together with some counterfeit United States five dollar bills, a book in Spanish on metallicity and chemicals, and several moulds for casting coin. They were committed for examination in derault of \$10,000 ball each.

The Russian Nicolal Counterfelting Case. Before Commissioner White. The United States vs. Alexis Nicolat and Richard Keep.—The principal defendant, Nicolal, a Russian was arrested some days ago at 148 Madison street. by Detective Whitley and his officers. The facts in the case were published in the HERALD at the time of the arrest. The officers found on the premises plates and moulds and other evidences of the carrying on of counter-eithar. Yesterday the government having submitted the testimony rested, and the defence adjourned till to-day at eleven A. M.

Arrest of a Politician. Arrest of a Politician.

Charles D. Reiss, a local politician, who does business as a liquor dealer and tobacco manufacturer at No. 157 Elizabeta street, was brought before Commissioner Sincles yesterday, charged with doing business without payment of special tax. He was neld in \$500 ball for examination.

SUPPLEME COURT -CHAMBERS.

More Litigation Against the Eric Railrone Company-Application for Peremptery Mau-

The People on the Relation of Franklin H. Churchill es. The Eric Railroad Company, Jay Gould and Horatio N. Otts.-The motion was argued at length yesterday for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Erie railroad to allow the relator free access to their transfer books. The previous application for an alternative mandamus, and which was granted by his Honor and made returnable yesterday, was made under the statutory provision allowing stockholders access to the books of a corporation within thirty days of the time of an election, under penaity of \$250 for refusal. Mr. Churchill in his of the preferred capital stock of the company; that an election for three directors is to be held on Thursiay, the 1th mst., and that he desired access to the books for the protection of his own rights and that of other stockholders at the time of the election. He says further that he made application to Mr. Gonid, the president of the company, and to Mr. Gonid, the president of the company, and to Mr. Gonid, the president of the company, and to Mr. Gonid, the president of the company, and to Mr. Ous, the secretary, to be allowed to examine the books in which the transfer of its stock is registered, and also the book containing the names of its stockholders, and that the applications were refused. The company demans to the mandamus. Mr. Gould makes return that he has not control of the books, and did not deny an inspection to Mr. Churchill, to which the relator demurral.

Mr. Willium M. Evacs, counsel for the relator, insisted that the stockholders of the Eric Railway Company, as of any corporation, had a perfect right at any time to see and examine the books of the company. They had this indisputable right, through virtue of the pecuniary interest they had in the company, and as a proper protection of such pecuniary right. He quoted legal authority on the point, and then arged that the Cours had competent jurisdiction to enter a peremptory mandamus, and ne desired it to do so. afildavit states that he is the owner of nmety sha es

jurisdiction to enter a peremptory mandamus, and ne desired it to do so.

Mr. David Dudley Field, counsel for the rallway company, deciared that Mr. Evaris had made out no case. He insisted that practice required that these demurre is should be treated as ordinary demurrers—that is, put on the calendar and noticed for argument, giving fourteen days, notice.

Mr. Evarts reinsisted that the Court had a perfect right to issue a peremptory mandamus. The thing

ight to issue a peremptory mandamus. The thing the company wanted, and this was its only delence, was the fourieen days. This would extend the time over next Thesday, when a mandamus for he purposes now wanted would be perfectly use-ess. It mattered not whether Mr. dould had personally refused to allow inspection of the books. The duty was one imposed by statute on the railway sump by.

The duty was one imposed by statute on the railway comp by.

Mr. Field repited that all the company sought was its legal right, and that the Court must grant it. The papers showed no allegation of a proper demand on the Eric Railway Company, but this was a matter for argument to which they could not be called without due notice.

It was held by the court that if the facts had been originally presented for a peremptory mandamus one might have been issued, but as the plaintin mad chosen the present course the demurrer mast be regularly noticed and go on the calendar in the usual way.

The Brown and Buryen Estates Again in

Before Judge Cardozo,

Miss E. P. Brown vs. John Leveredge and H. B. Duryea, Trustees of Estate of W. Brown and S. B. Duryea,-This case, which has been so often in the courts and the details of which have been repeatedly published, came up again yesterday on a motion by plaintiff for the payment of certain moneys alleged to be in for the payment of certain moneys alleged to be in the hands of Mr. James B. Sweeny, recently ap-pointed receiver of the joint estates. Other issues also came up, among them an application by Mr. H. R. Duryes for alloon, claimed to be due him. Affi-dayis and counter affidavits were presented and speeches and counter affidavits were presented and speeches and counter speeches made by the some half dozen tawyers, including Mr. M. Evaris, repre-senting the variety of interests. The judge took

COURT OF CENERAL SESSIONS. Before Recorder Hackest.

THE M'CALL HOMICIDS-MATRIEWS SENT TO THE PENTENCIARY.

As soon as the Recorder came into court vesterday Patrick Mathews, who was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was brought up for sentence. Mr. Spencer stated he could not say anything more than the jury had said when they recommended the prisoner to mercy. RECORDER HACKETT'S REMARKS UPON PASSING SENTENCE

The Recorder, in passing sentence, said:-I regret o say that I do not concar in the verdict which has been rendered by the jury in this case. The evidence has established, to my mind, the simple fact that the prisoner, after all danger had ceased, and his wife was free from the assaut of the decased and when he had left the room, that she, with a hammer, beat him upon the head, and that the prisoner then got an axe and struck him in the head, super-inducing his death. If you had repelled the assault which had been made apon your wife at the time, believing her life to have been in perh situated as she was, and then had grasped any instrument and had taken his life, although the law would not have justified you, the jury might have acquitted you. The jury having strongly recommended you to mercy the sentence of the Court is that you be conducted the sentence of the Court is that you be conducted. Another Robacturer and it she pendentially for one year.

ANOTHER ROBACTON, who was charged with homicide in causaing the death of Barthouenew Buckley on the 22d of June, by striking him with an axe, pleaded guilty to manishaughter in the fourth degree.

Mr. Fellows informed the Court that he could not obtain a nigher versiet, and therefore look the plea. Mr. Spencer, counsel for the prisoner, made a brief statement of the case. It seems that McCarroll was in hed upon the hight of the occurrence and was challenged out to fight by the deceased, who in the progress of the battle was struck with an axe and fell over the wheel of a cart. A wound was inflicted upon the skull, which resulted in his death a few weeks afterwards.

The Recorder took the papers and said be would sentence McCarroll on Monday.

A MAN SEXT TO ENG SING FOR FIVE YEARS FOR ENTRIUM A LIQUUR STORE—A WARSING TO THINSTY TOPERS.

John Lappin pleaded guilty to burglarly in the the prisoner, after all danger had ceased, and his wife was free from the assaut of the deceased and

third degree. On the 18th of September he effected an entrance into Andrew Mullane's liquor store, 280 Second avenue, and was arrested on the spot. The Recorder having been informed that Lappin was a professional burglar, imposed the severest sentence the law would allow—five years' imprisonment in the State Prison.

william Mullady pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He was charged with stabling John Wray in the head and face with a knife on the 31st day of lots.

in the head and lace with a kille on the Sist day of July.

A FIGUS BURGLAR SENT TO STATE PRISON.

William Johnson, who pleaded guilty on the 1st of September to an attempt at burglary in the 1st of September to an attempt at burglary in the 1st of September to an attempt at burglary in the 1st of September to an attempt at burglary in the 1st of the 1st of September to an attempt at burglary in the 1st of the 1st of September 1st of September

Honora Kennedy, who, on the 29th of September, steed enlarge, who can the 29th of September, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny and was sent to the State Prison for two years and six

ASSAULT AND BATTERY. Carson Redfield, who was charged with committing a feiontous assault upon Mary Crouse, on the 19th of August, by striking her on the head with an exc, was convicted of a simple assault and battery. The testimony showed that they had been fighting, and the prisoner alleged that a lew days before this occurrence she made nine holes in his head with a broomstick. The Recorder nor the jury dut not critically examine the cranium of our Teutonic fellow citizen, but sent him to the Penitentiary for one year.

low citizen, but sent him to the Fennentiary for one year.

THE ANTI-GAMBLING SOCIETY—PRESCOTT DISCHARGED.

Charles C. Prescott, who was jointly indicted with West, the Prestdent of the Anti-Gambling Society, who was sent to the State Prison for swindling inechants, was discharged upon his own recognizances. The prosecuting officer stated to the Recorder that, as Prescott was only an employe of the company, they could not convix him.

ERCOKLYN COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S COURT.

Arrest of a Claur Dealer. Belo:c Commissioner Winslow.

Alfred Foster was arrested on the charge of selling cigars which had not been properly stamped. The Commissioner held him to bail in the sum of \$500, and set the examination down for the 8th inst.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Alleged Infringement of a Patent.

Before Judge Benedict.

George C. Roberts vs. Henry Kohler et al.—The defendants are butchers, and the plaintiff brings

suit to recover for an infringement of a patent of an ice chest. He alleges that the defendants use a somewhat similar chest, constructed in violation of of his patent. The case has been sent before a referre.

SUPREME COURT-CIRCUIT. Heavy Verdlet Against a Life Insurance Com

Before Judge Tappen. Edward Hincken et al., Executors of Peter Rice, vs. the Mutual Ecnefit Life Insurance Company.— The plaints brought suit to recover on a life in-surance policy taken out by the deceased, Peter Rice,

surance policy taken out by the deceased, Peter Rice, for \$10,600, on the 4th of April, 1862. The company is a Newark concern. Mr. Rice died on the 22d of July, 1866, and his executors brought the sunt.

It was claumed on the part of the defence that the policy contained a clause which provided that it should be made null and void if Rice died of intemperance. The company alleged that he did die from the effects of intox cating liquors, and, further, that notice of his death had not been given them.

The jury rendered a verdict in favor of pialntims for \$12,834.

CITY COURT-PART L. An Invitation Accepted.

Edward G. Poures vs. George G. Carnon .- In this ease the plaintiff claimed \$5,000 damages for an ssault committed by the defendant in April last. assault committed by the defendant in April last. The evidence for the defence showed that the planttiff quarrieled with Carnon in his office, when an invitation was made for all parties to adjourn to the
sidewalk. This they did, and the defendant succedded in wallooning Poures to that extent that he
thought that no hing less than \$5,000 would satisfy
him. The jury gave him \$250.

CITY COURT-PART 2.

An Unfortunate Magistrate-He is Muleted in Five Thousand Dollars for Mulicious Prosc-

William H. Williams vs. John Lynch.—The de-tendant is justice of the peace of the Sixth district, and the plaintin is the proprietor of a livery stable,

and the plaintiff is the proprietor of a livery stable, where Lynch kept his horse. Some of the creditors of the defendant, about a year since, recovered a judgment against him and seized his horse, which was in Williams' stable. It was alleged by the Justice that the plaintiff gave information to the Sheriff's officers as to where this horse was kept, and Lynch, while laboring under this belief, went before Justice Riley, of the Third District Court, and sued out a warrant for his (Williams') arrest, on the charge of stealing feed. When the case was heard before Justice Riley Lynch failed to prove the charge, whereupon the accused was released from custody.

Lynch, in his answer, denied any malicious intent, but the jury, nevertheless, returned a verdict agains him and awarded the plaintif damages in the sun of \$5,000—the full amount claimed. Judge McCue in his charge to the jury, took occasion to commenseverely upon Lynch's action and bremarked that before making the complaint against William he should have had reasonable grounds to suppose that the charge was true.

AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.

Farewell Address-Closing Session

The Brooklyn Academy of Music was crowded yesterday, before half-past nine o'clock in the morning, the time for the closing session of the Board, with an interested audience, all eager to hear the farewell words of the missionaries. The Rev. Mr. Fairbank, of Western India, whose wife, the daughter of a missionary, has two sisters in the field, said that he returned with joy to his missionary work. It was very sad for him to leave India and the native Christians, whom he loved, and now he longed to go back to hear the greetings of his Indian brethren in their sweet Mahratta tongue. God intends that the Gospel shall fill Hindostan. As He sent the Chinese to America, and the African. because the Gospel was not carried to them, so He will flood these States with Hindoos. . The Rey, Mr. VALENDYKE said that he had come

from the islands of the Pacific, five thousand miles beyond San Francisco, with his better two-thirds beyond San Francisco, with his better two-thirds (for the Board did not believe in sending mission-aries as hermiss.) People often sympathized with the isotation of mission stations, but they had something to hope for in a worldly sense—they looked forward to the mail which they received once a year. A gentleman asked him how he got along, when he knew there was war to this country, without more intelligence. He thought that the people on this side of the world could take care of their own affairs. It was not right to speak of the people among whom missionaries are sent as heathen; they should be called brethren. He knew of a case of a beautiful heathen woman, so called, going to take care of smallpox patients in a lazar the people among whom missionaries are sent as heathen; they should be called brethren. He knew of a case of a becautal heathen woman, so called, going to take care of smallpox patients in a lazar house when she knew it was almost certain death. The Rev. Titus Goan, who has inforced in Hawaii insty-dive years, and that he had been under the direction of the American Board for thirty-seven years, but that he had never attended one of its meetings before. He was President of the Hawaiian Board, a cear child of the American, that had already sent out missionaries of its own. He loved his country, but he was anxious togo back to the isless that wait for God's law. He wished to express, in the name of the Christians of Hawaii, the riove for the American Board.

God's law. He wished to express, in the name of the Christians of Hawait, their love for the American Board.

The Pressident expressed, in the name of the Board, gratitude for the ample hospitality they had enjoyed at the hands of the people of Brooklyn. The burden upon the Board was the work of convering the world. At this time, when thrones are crumbling, they came as one heart and one mind to the work of missic 25.

Dr. Buddingion said that although there had been 5,000 guests to be provided for, 500 places provided had not been used; there were not guests enough to meet the largeness of the people's hospitality. As the visitors had eaten of their bread, so had their spirit entered into their hosts, and they had proved that in receiving strangers angels are entertained uniwaires. When, a few months ago, he had met the missionary board in Loudon, he saw a magnificent Hindoo, who asked them in the name of the Hindoo youth to respect common humanity in their persons. It was the missionary's purpose to carry the dospet to them and then leave them to carry out their own polity. The world was too large to be shut up in any polity. We expect diversity such as we never dreamed of.

After Dr. Buddington's speech a resolution was read expressing brotherly sympathy with the corporate members who had dissolved their r. lations with the Board, after which the benefiction was pronounced, and the last session of the sixty-first anniversary meeting of the American Board came to a close.

In the attention and eating of Evangelical clergymen met at Dr. Storrs' church to listen to an ad-

MAN SENT TO SING SING FOR FIVE YEARS FOR IN the afternoon a meeting of Evangelical Clergy men met at Dr. Storrs' church to listen to an address from Dr. Cather, of Ireland, on "Systematic Beneficence."

CITY RAILROAD STRIKES.

Striking the Strikers—Fourth Avenue Drivers Strike for Wages and Are Quietly Dispensed With—End of the Strike on the "Belt" Rail-

A few days ago all the men who drive the Pourth avenue horse cars from the City Hall to the Harlem avenue horse cars from the City Hall to the Hariem depot went on a strike for higher pay. Previously they had been running six trips a day for twenty-two cents a trip, making their day's hire foot up the handsome sum of \$1.32. For such miserable compensation they found themselves unable to work, many of them having large families to provide for. Such of the drivers as ran "long trips"—irom the Astor House to the Park and to Thirty-fourth street ferry—falled to extend their sympathies to their colaborers who made short trips. The latter, however, struck for more pay, and refused to drive until the company should guarantee them higher waxes. For a short time the officials were embarrassed; but, by arrangements with the other drivers, the cars continued to run. In a lew days the company advertised for drivers, and in less time than they expected a large batch of applicants poured in from country districts in all directions. These economical mattes gladiy tendered their services to the company for \$1.32 per diem. They were immediately set to work, and, as the passengers are well aware, many binnders resouted from their driving. Meanwhile the astonished strikers came to seek explanations, but they were positively informed by the company's agent that their services were dispensed with. The affair excited the astonishment of many railroad laborers in the city, and the drivers' organization is about to take stops which will prevent the like in lature.

End of the "Belt" Railroad Strike. As was predicted in yesterday's HERALD, the offi-cials of the Eastern Belt Railroad have abandoned their eighteen hour platform and pronounced their morning the president of the road powered Superintendent Terry to treat powered Superintendent Terry to treat with the drivers. They assembled again at Mr. William Burns' store, near the depot, and, after much discussion, it was arranged that the new time table should not extend beyond fourteen hours and fifty-five minutes. To reciprocate Mr. Terry's concessions, the men promised to run two extra trips to the Central Pork on Sundays when the weather is not too inclement. The president of the association, Mr. Richard W. Humphrey, then introduced a resolution, which was adopted unanimously, "that a vote of the afts be tendered to the employes of the different railroad companies for their kind offers of assistance to the strikers, who now stand in no need of such, as there has been a settlement made with the company. Preparations were made last night to have the cars commence running at a quarter before five o'clock this morning. The strikers were to have collected \$5,000 from their associates yesterday had not the strike terminated. with

A MAY WITH DELICATE NERVES.

A "Feint" Over a \$10,000 Bond-Commissloner Shields in Danger of Receiving a "Pul!" in the Court.

A somewhat exciting scene was enacted yesterday afternoon in the United States Circuit Court. It appears that some years back, in the celebrated riots of the "Canadian drawbacks," as they were termed, a man named Caldwell being implicated in the affair was ordered to find ball to the extent of \$25,000, and it now being time for a renewal of the bond, he was requested by the Assistant District Attorney to procure the necessary securities.

The defendant enlisted a man in his behalf, named

Prancis Mulborn, who, instead of providing all the

bonds himself, induced another man, Charles Tripp. to go before the District Attorney and make a false aniidavit and to swear falsely in reference to some property which Tripp was to allege as his own, During the examination to which the District Attorney subjected him he made so many evasive answers that it was found necessary to make some minute inquiries, and these resulted in establishing that he was not the owner of the property.

He next made a statement to the effect that Mulborn induced him to swear falsely and to commit which perjury in the matter. Mulborn was sent for at No. 6 Centre street, and the consequence was that after an examination Tripp was instructed to find \$10,000 bail to answer for the perjury. This announcement quite upset his equanimity. He seemed to lose all control of nimself, and after making some incoherent remarks fell against Commissioner Shields so forcibly that the Commissioner recied backward, while Tripp fell, to all appearance, in a fainting fit. After various applications of cold water the patient gradually revived, and was soon in a condition to be handed over to Warden Tracey, of the Ludiow street Jail. The occurrence caused some merriment in the court among the officials, who averred that the whole affair was in reality a "feint." to go before the District Attorney and make a false

THE UPPER END OF MANHATTAN WANTS A THEATRE. The construction of our beautiful Control Port has

had the effect of appreciating the lands lying north of it, and capitalists have made extensive investments in the hitherto neglected tracts. Marked improvements are everywhere seen, a well regulated civilization is rapidly taking the place of a disconnected, unsightly village. Each season brings new accessions, some crowded upward by exorbitant rents, but by far the largest number influenced by the idea that the Twelfth ward is at no distant day wealthy and refined. We have at times been surprised at the rapid growth of the upper end the more so when we reflected on the grievous drawbacks with which it was forced to contend. For years the residents have had no avenue even safe, to say nothing of agreeable, for ordinary travel. Third avenue is at length being put in passable condition, but the wisdom of tearing up both the Sixth and Seventh when the Eighth and Broadway were impossible for pedestrians surpasses our finite judgment. Yet with all these hindrances the upper end has made progress. In spite of the slow trailing, over crowaded ambulances of the street railways, in spite of the neglect of our chosen representatives at the City Hall and at Albany, dwellings of imposing structure and corresponding elegance are springing up in every direction; new and expensive churches, school houses and stores are being erected. These evidences of growing weath suggest the pressing need for some place of amusement, where mental and physical relaxition of a refined character can be easily obtained. The upper end now contains thousands of the young who bitserly complain that the neighborhood offers no place of amusement where an evening can be passed, and think it a severe tax to be compelled to drag ten weary miles or more in the crowded cars to gratify their desire for pleasure. A theatre is wanted at the upper end call it lecture room, hall, academy—what you with. Such a plan will prove remainerative to undertake it. This oroject calls for no fabinious sum for its execution. No claburate building or expensive appointments are needed or expected, neither would they pay; but a sade, neat, well venificated building, with sufficient stage room for vandeyme, opereth and occasional drains, would be a certain from all points. Belles and beaux from mot Haven, would set certain, and even Fordham, could grace the auditorium without ampling their cingions or etholine and criticise the beauties of Carmanville, Fort Washington and to carry out the projects. He will not only grafily backs with which it was forced to contend. For years the residents have had no avenue even to carry out the project? He will not only g the young and fair of the upper end, but, at the time, "put money in his purse."

GREAT FIRE IN WILLIAM STREET.

Loss Thirty-seven Thousand Dollars-Full List of Insurances.

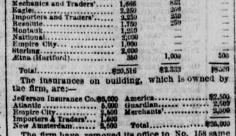
A fire at about half-past -ix o'clock yesterday morning broke out suddenly on the third floor of the exensive blank book manufactory of Roch, Sons & Co., 156 William street. Before the alarm had been sounded it had made considerable headway, and at the time the Fire Department put on the streams of water it was working well up to the fourth floor water it was working well up to the fourth floor and slowly creeping down to the second story. For nearly two hours the firemen combated the flames, and finally got them under control, but not until nearly all the stock on the second, third and fourth floors had been consumed by fire or irretrievably damaged by water. The loss on slock, machinery and fixtures is roughly estimated at \$30,000, and on building at \$7,000. The fire was caused by the glue boiling over from a pot located on a stove on the third floor. The insurance is as follows:—

Compagie. Companies.

Etna (Hartford).

Pacific.

New York
Mechanics and Traders'...



The firm have removed its office to No. street, and contemplate resuming business

A GILDED DEN OF INFAMY.

· 即用的 · 自相的 · 自由的 · 自动

A Young Woman Stabbed Six Times in a Lets ington Avenue Bagnic-The Case Concealed for a Week from the Police—A Record of Bloody Crime-Three Sisters Involved.

On the 29th of last month a row occurred in sumptuously furnished and glittering house of ill-fame at No. 173 Lexington avenue, between three of its female inmates, the result of which was that one of them, ida Dowell, was stabbed with a pocket knife in the hands of Mattie Dean, the proprietress, anded by her sister, Carrie Dean. The cause of the difficulty was that Ida called a younger sister of the Deans, whom they wish people to look upon as virtuous, a prostitute. Ida had been so badly injured that she immediately took to her bed, which she has not since been able to leave. It was only on Thursday jast that information of the precinct station house. Captain Clinchy immediately caused the arrest of Mattie and Carrie Dean and yesterday morning took them to the Centra

and yesterday morning took then to the Central Police Office to have their photographs taken and their respective histories recorded.

They were subsequently arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, where affidavits giving the particulars of the assault were made against the Deans by Louisa Groves and Katie Green, who also are inmates of the house No. 178

A certificate was received by Justice Bixby from Dr. Louis Schultze, of No. 237 East Thirty-fourth street, who stated that he has been in attendance upon Ida Dowel since she received her injuries, and that he is now of the common that her wounds are quite serious, and may prove ratal. His patient suffers from

two in the breast, two in the side and two on one of her arms. Those on the breast are considered the most serious. On the strength of these statement the two sisters were committed for examinations, which was set down for this atternoon at three

of her arms. Those on the breast are considered the most serious. On the strength of these statements the two sisters were committed for examination, which was set down for this alternoon at three clocks.

Just as they were being taxen down stairs the younger sister, known as May, a beautiful girl of sixteen years, with long, nowing hair, reaching almost to her waise, came into court and asked to see her sisters. She was questioned by Justice Bixby, who discovered from her that such his city, whose name is Mrs. Naty, or something like it. Captain Clinchy was directed by the Court to interview the lady, and, it he found her, to bring her to court. If no such woman is round, however, May will be sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, or some other similar asylum, to he "reformed," Site has in the meant he been sent to the House of Detention.

The histories of these two women, who are singularly endowed with charms of features that any lady in New York might be proud of, are repiete with adventures of the most thrilling interest. It is doubted by some who are well acquainted with them tast the young girl may is a slater of theirs; but whether she is, or not they designed for her the same life which they designed her with the same life which they are the same life which th

BROOKLYN CITY NEWS.

The East River Bridge Company will commence

The Prospect Park Fair, for which extensive preparations are being made, will be opened on Tues

dence, at the corner of Bedford avenue and Madison street, on Taursday night.; Jacob Kneif, a young German, has been missing

from his home, corner of Union avenue and Withers street, E. D., since Tuesday last. Dr. Cochran has concluded to allow the quarantine sloop to land at the foot of Van Brunt street and take in supplies, as Dr. Bell assured him there was no danger.

assured Dr. Cochran vesterday that the health authorities of Naw York would always recognize the barial permits from Brooklyn. John McConley, who halls from New Haven, was found in the nouse of Mr. Andrew Buckbee, of 109

The counsel to the Board of Health of New York

Rapelyea street, yesterday morning, and was arrested on a charge of burglary. He forced his way through the front basement window. The sulphur factory of Frederick B. Scholes, sitaated at the foot of Ross street, Williamsburg, took fire at an early hour yesterday morning, and was camaged to the amount of \$3,000. Spontaneous combustion is said to have been the cause of the fire.

There was a fire at three o'clock yesterday morning in the shoe store of Frederick Schoenfield, No. 21 Hamilton avenue, causing a damage of \$2,000. The first alarm was given by a dog belonging to Arr. O'Brien, a gansmith, in the adjoining building. The animal sprang upon O'Brien's bed and pulled him out, and thereby saved the lives of some of the parties who resided in the upper part of the house. The property was insured in the Atlantic Insurance Company. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

CLERKS IN THE TAX RECEIVER'S OFFICE. NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1876.

To THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:— SIR—I make an appeal to you in behalf of the temporary clerks in the Tax Receiver's office. I conider them the worst paid and most ill-used cierks in the city and county government. Firstly, we get two or three months in the year when one. The balance we are paid at the expiration of eight or nine months, which causes us to seil our pay to the Shylocks around the City Hall at rulnous rates of percentage. As an instance of what losses we have to put up with, our last pay for september is seventy-eight dollars; but the most we can get is flifty dollars; and this is continued until May or June until the tax levy is passed. We think there should be some arrangement made by the Comptroller and the City Chamberlain by which the money might be borrowed of the Broadway Bank and we poor clerks not kept out of our money so long. If, sir, you can do anything to relieve us from our unjust oppression you will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor temporary clerks of the Tax Receiver's office.

In conclusion I have only to say that the month before last we were assessed one half month's pay for political purposes, but were saved by the interference of the Hon. John J. Bradley, by his saying that if there were any assessments to be made they must be made and collected outside of his office, as no man's pay should be stopped in his office.

Please to excuse our frombling you, as we are at a loss to know where to get any redress for our supposed or real lipinstice.

ONE OF THE TEMPORARY CLERKS nine months, which causes us to sell our pay to the

posed or real injustice.

ONE OF THE TEMPORARY CLERKS

THE COAL TRADE.—We have not learned that the recent rains have damaged or drowned out any of the collieries so far in this region, but all are at work as usual. The water in the streams has not been increased as much as was anticipated, so far.—Pottspille Miners' Journal. Oct. 4.